

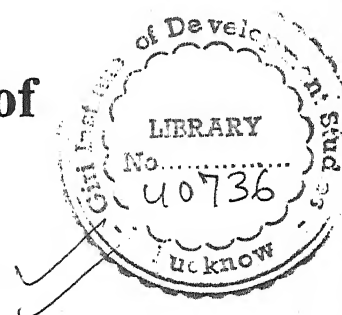
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**EVALUATION OF SAMANVIT GRAM
VANIKARAN SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (SGVSY)
UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.
F.D.A. GHAZIABAD**

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634.9
SIN

Sponsored by:

**Office of the chief conservator of
Forest, Social Forestry
Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow**



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Study conducted by:

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GRADING OF THE PROJECT
FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA) GHAZIABAD

GRADING OF PROJECT ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10		
QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS	PHYSICAL	8.0
	FINANCIAL	7.0
QUALITATIVE ASPECTS	SURVIVAL	8.0
	HEALTH OF PLANTATIONS	9.0
	MAINTENANCE	8.0
	SUSTAINABILITY	8.0
JFM	DEGREE OF PEOPLES PARTICIPATION	9.0
	SATISFACTION OVER PERCEIVED BENEFITS BY THE LOCAL POPULATION	7.0
FDA MECHANISM	COMPOSITION OF GENERAL AND EXECUTIVE BODIES OF THE FDA	7.0
	ROLE OF FDA IN ADMINISTRATIVE, SUPERVISORY AND MONITORING MECHANISM OF THE PROJECT	6.0
	FLOW OF FUNDS FROM FDA TO VFCs	6.0
	PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS DIRECTLY BY VFCs/EDCs	5.0
	MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF VFCs/EDCs	7.0

	Outstanding (8-10)	Very Good (5-<8)	Good (3-<5)	Poor (<3)
Overall Grading of the project	-	7.31	-	-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, was entrusted the task of carrying out evaluation of the Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana (SGVSY) done by FDA Ghaziabad, which is a participatory approach to sustainable development of forests. The project was initiated in 2002-03 and continues upto 2006-07. The summary and findings of the evaluation are provided below.

PROJECT PROFILE

- ❖ Ghaziabad district is situated within the limits of Ganga and Yamuna rivers. Most of the land is usar in nature.
- ❖ Project was taken up in 10 villages selected from eight development blocks.
- ❖ The share of scheduled caste is the total population of the project area was around 29.6 per cent. Another 33.9 per cent belonged to the OBC category.
- ❖ People of the area are mainly dependent on agriculture. A sizeable number also earn their livelihood working as daily wage earners.
- ❖ The total project cost sanctioned was Rs.84.33 lakhs and area under the project is 800 hectares.

Findings of the study

- ❖ The project was implemented over 800 hectares of area out of the total 650 was utilized for ANR while 150 hectares for PD. AR work was not done in Ghaziabad.
- ❖ The duration of the project was 2002-03 to 2006-07. During 2002-03 only advance work was done under ANR as well as P.D. In 2003-04 advance work was done under ANR while creation was taken up under ANR and PD both. And then in 2004-05 creation work was done under some area covered under ANR. Rest was maintenance work. In 2005-06 of maintenance work has been done.
- ❖ The total amount spent on ANR and PD has been Rs.42.81 and Rs.8.20 lakhs respectively. Likewise the amounts spent under EPA and Micro Planning (along with monitoring and evaluation) has been Rs.20.33 and Rs.3.43 lakhs respectively.
- ❖ The main plant species selected for plantation are Prosopis Juliflora, Sheesham, Babool, Kanji, Eucalyptus and Jamun etc.
- ❖ The forest ranges where FDA activities were undertaken are Modinagar, Garh Mukteshwar and Hapur.

- ❖ For physical verification two JFMC's each from Modinagar viz. (Chudiyala and Talheta) and Garh Mukteshwar (Kalyanpur and Gadawali) were selected. The total project area under these 4 JFMC's is 283 hectares. Out of this 86.6 per cent is under ANR while the rest is under PD. The average survival rate of plants in these area was 79 per cent.
- ❖ Micro plans of all the 10 villages covered under the project were prepared using the PRA technique and amount spent on this work was around Rs.3.43 lakhs.
- ❖ In all the 10 JFMC's work under EPA was also taken up and the main assets created are hand pumps, construction of sheds for passengers, brick soling of village roads, construction of toilets, boundary walls of schools/panchayat ghar and barat ghar etc. EPA work involved a total expenditure the tune of Rs. 20.33 lakhs.
- ❖ As a result of the efforts of forest officials and the activities undertaken by FDA Ghaziabad the level of awareness among people has been very favourable.
- ❖ Bank accounts of the FDA as well as all JFMC's have duly been opened.
- ❖ The quality of work done was assessed during physical verification and was found satisfactory.
- ❖ Plantation was carried out using seeds as well as saplings. The average height ranging between 3-13 feet depending on the category of plant.
- ❖ The people living around the forest area have benefited by having access to grass, fodder and fuel wood for their own use.
- ❖ On the whole the project has generated a total of 82064 man days of employment.
- ❖ The DFO office has regularly been sending audited statements to the concerned offices.

Project Constraints and Limitations

- ❖ Fixation of wage rate at Rs.58 per day is low so it is not easy to get workers.
- ❖ In the absence of a regular cattle guard protection of plants becomes difficult.
- ❖ There has been problem related to smooth and timely flow of funds.

Suggestions and Recommendations

- ❖ Wage rate should be suitably revised.
- ❖ Rates prescribed under FDA for ANR, AR and PD should be enhanced and brought at par with those given under Social Forestry.
- ❖ FDA project should have provision for a full time cattle guard.
- ❖ There is an urgent need to streamline the process involved in the flow of funds so that unnecessary delays may be avoided.

CHAPTER I

PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Introduction

U.P. is the most populous state in India. The state has various types of soils and topography and a number of rivers flow through this state. State has 4.46 per cent forest cover of the total geographical area. There fore it is an urgent need to bring more land under forest cover to grow plants in the gaps and in new areas.

The National Afforestation scheme will encompass all development activities which aim at providing employment to the local village community through the afforestation programme thereby creating valuable forest assets for the village communities and other durable community assets for overall development of the target communities/villages.

After the reduction in the forest cover area, it is unable to meet the requirement of the fodder, fuel and timber to the rural people. To bring changes to upgrade the plantation work the Samnvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana (SGVSY) Project was launched in 2000 in all district of U.P.

The total geographical area of Ghaziabad district was 1148 sq km. and the total population resides is 3290557. The total reporting area was 200914 hectare and the forest land was 2470 hectares, which is 1.23 per cent of the total reporting area.

The forest department has decided to evaluate the work done by D.F.D.A in each district of U.P. Ghaziabad district is one of them. In this chapter we will discuss brief profile of the project area.

A.1. Project Title:

(i) **PROJECT TITLE** : Samnvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana (SGVSY): A participatory Approach to Sustainable Development of Forests through FDA Ghaziabad district.

(ii) **Project Implementing Agency**

FDA	:	Ghaziabad
District	:	Ghaziabad
Forest Division	:	Ghaziabad
State	:	Uttar Pradesh

(iii) Project Locations

Development Blocks	:	8
Tehsil	:	4
Forest-Ranges	:	4 (Ghaziabad, Modinagar, Hapur and Gardmukteshwar)
JFMC Villages	:	10

The list is given below:

Modinagar Range	:	(1) Chudiyala (2) Telheta (3) Mohmmadpur (4) Attrauli
Hapur Range	:	(5) Rasoolpur (6) Naraina
Gardmukteshwar Range	:	(7) Aidapur Parsandi (8) Alamgirpur (9) Kalyanpur (10) Gadhawali

Project Cost, Duration and Area

Project Cost	:	Rs.84.33 lakh
Project Duration	:	2002-03 to 2006-07
Project Area	:	800 hectare (94.5% Area covered)

The FDA has not received fund for 2005-06 onwards.

2. Project Area and Location(s)

Ghaziabad district is situated within the limits of Ganga and Yamuna rivers. The project area lies between latitudes 28°33' to 29°11' North and longitudes 76°12' to 77°8' East. The area is situated between Haryana and Delhi along western borders and Meerut, Bulandshahr and Jyotiba Fulaynagar district towards North, South and East respectively.

Most of the land of the district is under in nature. The area covered under under land is 9777 hectare in the district. The forest includes the area of reserve forest blocks, canal, road side and railway tracks. The main species planted were Prosopis Juliflora, Dalbergia, Sishoo, Khair etc but on the canal side, railway track and roadside main species which were planted Eucalyptus, Shishuiy, Jamun, Arjun, Neem, Amaltas, Gul Mohar, Kachnar etc.

The total area of the block forest is 1400.85 hectare out of which 749.66 hectare in Khadar land. As regards about plantation on roadside is 75 km of national high way, 116 km. of provincial road, 173 km. of canal and 20 km. of railway tracks.

There were 3 ranges i.e. Modinagar, Grudmukteshwar and Hapur where work was done. Ghaziabad was the fourth ranges but it was not taken up for work. The selected JFMCs/village in 3 range were 10. We have selected two range Modinagar and Gardmukteshar. From each range two JFMCs have been selected for survey work. These are Chudiyala and Talheta from Modinagar, Gadwali and Kalyanpur from Gardmukteshwar range.

3. Any Previous Project

The district has not had any specific Project. However, the social forestry programme in the district has been going on for some time.

4. On going Project

The socio-economic profile of 10 JFMCs / villages indicating the total population, land area and its detail, cattle population are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Profile of JFMCs/Villages

Sl. No.	Name of Range	Name of Village	Total Population			Land Details (ha)			Cattle Population
			Total	SC	OBC	Total Area	Land Holding	Forest Land	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Modinagar	Chudiyala	5025	1037	488	700	100	600	2666
		Telhata	6606	1196	1000	1200	50	1150	3260
		Moh.pur Amad	6933	2420	1210	449	85	354	862
		Atrauli	5182	1115	3200	570	25	545	1024
	Garh Mukteshwar	Aidal pur prashidpur	3659	503	2100	736	40	696	5595
		Alamgurpur	2825	2825	1039	245.64	60	185.64	8000
		Kalyanpur	1800	810	545	188	50	138	706
		Gadawali	1487	25	1387	412	140	272	6500
	Hapur	Rasoolpur	7065	1107	3454	429	50	379	1364
		Naraina	3500	2020	500	193.50	50	143.50	1083
	Total		44052	13058	14923	5123.14	650	4463.14	50468

Source: D.F.O. Office, Ghaziabad

(5) Project Objectives

The scheme has various objective and they are as follows:

- (1) Arrest and reverse the trend of forest degradation due to the unsustainable removal of forest products by communities living in and near the forest areas by making.
- (2) To generate employment opportunities for the rural population.
- (3) To create durable community assets through EPA.
- (4) To plant species in accordance with soil and increase green cover area.

- (5) To involve the village people in the execution of the scheme and makes the exercise fully participatory.

(6) **Project Component**

The important key components of the project are as follow:

- (1) People's Participation
- (2) Entry Point Activities
- (3) Micro Planning
- (4) Pasture/Silvipasture Development
- (5) Natural Regeneration
- (6) Technology Extension
- (7) Monitoring and Evaluation

Salient Features including proposed strategies for treatment

Plantation work was done in the natural regeneration and pasture areas by planting various type of species like sheesham, Neem and Kanji, Prosopis Juliflora etc. The area of Modi Nagar is full of usar land where Ph value is upto 9.5 as such these area, in this area only Prosopis Juliflora have been planted. There is need of fencing for protection of plants. In order to ensure soil and moisture conservation measures water harvesting structure like check-dams for irrigation, drinking water requirements and amelioration of soil moisture. Under EPA activities construction of boundary walls of school, temple sheds, brick soling, cremation sheds and to get people co-operation from the local people.

Creation of Joint Forest Management Committees

Under FDA the role of Joint Forest Management Committees are very important in preparing Micro Plans, Protection of forests, Plantation in ANR, NR and Pasture lands, encouraging local people in participation, EPA etc. In Ghaziabad district 10 JFMCs were constituted with the help of people's participation.

Implementing Agencies: Composition and Constitution of FDA

The FDA is headed by the conservator of forests as its chairperson. Under each conservator of forests there may be a few Forest Division (Districts). Meerut has a conservator of forests and the districts under him are Meerut, Baghpat, Bulandshahr, Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddh Nagar. Each district has its own Forest Development Agency and the DFO of the division

is its Member Secretary under him SDO's/Rangers came. JFMC has president, Member Secretary and seven other members of the same village. The president shall be elected by the members and local forester as Member Secretary. The Bank account of each JFMC shall be jointly operated by President and Member Secretary.

The scheme would be implemented by FDAs and JFMCs. FDA is a registered society under Societies Registration Act since 2000-01 and valid upto 12-11-2005. The Bank account of FDA is opened with Punjab National Bank, Raj Nagar Ghaziabad. The Bank Account Number is 4078000100106519. The copy of registration certificate of FDA Ghaziabad is given in Annexure-1.

Micro Planning and Joint Forest Management

Each JFMC has prepared a Micro Plan consists of Plantation Programme and entry point programmes to create awareness among villages about the forest plantation and their protection. Through the PRA technique people's opinion was sought about the work to be carried out under the EPA as well as the ANR, AR, PD work. JFMC has to close watch on the programme run in the village and Forest Official also involved in the over all supervision of the programme.

Entry Point Activities

The type of Activities undertaken in Ghaziabad district are as follow:

- (1) Construction of boundary wall of school
- (2) Brick soling on village roads
- (3) Passengers Shed
- (4) Hand Pumps for drinking water
- (5) Funeral Sheds
- (6) Painting of Temple
- (7) Construction of Toilet
- (8) Labour Hut
- (9) Manufacturing of idol Temple
- (10) Others

The table 1.2 provide details of the approved programme of work for the period 2002-03 to 2006-07. During 2002-03 grant was received in March 2003 so the expenditure was mate over the next year. Similarly the grant for 2004-05 was also delayed and therefore the amount was spent in 2005-06.

Table-1.2
Approved Programme of Work (2002-2003 to 2006-2007)

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)													
District : Ghaziabad							State: Uttar Pradesh						
Approved Wage Rate: Rs.							Rs. in Lakh and Area in Hectare						
Item of Work	Rate Rs.	2002-2003		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
1.ANR													
Admissible Rate	7540												
a) Advance	3000	650	3.69	-	15.73							650	19.42
b) Creation	2000			650	12.98							650	12.98
c) Maintenance	2540					650	6.10	650		650		650	6.10
SUB-TOTAL	7540	650	3.69	650	28.71	650	6.10	650	-	650	-	650	6.10
2. Pasture/SP Devt.													
Admissible Rate	8584												
a) Advance	3500	150			5.24							150	5.24
b) Creation	2500			150	3.73							150	3.73
c) Maintenance	2584					150	1.48	150		150		150	1.48
SUB-TOTAL	8584	150	-	150	8.97	150	1.48	150		150		150	10.45
3.SMC (15%of plantation cost)	9.28		0.07		6.48		1.11		-				7.66
4. M&E, Micro plan, Awareness (10%)	6.19												
5.Overheads@10% of plantation cost	6.19												
6.EPA @Rs.4000/-	26.75	-	-	-	13.23	-	6.17	-					19.4
7.Improved Technology													
Total		800	3.76	800	63.75	800	16.82	800	-	800			84.33

Source: D.F.O. Office, Ghaziabad

Note: - (1) 2005-06 and 2006-07 grant not received.

(2) 2002-03 grant received in March and expend in next year.

(3) 2004-05 was delayed so spend in 2005-06.

Table 2.1 (contd...)

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	PD	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & trees of medical value	Pere- nnial Herbs	Total	% of Total Project Area
2005-06(Maintenance)										
Forest Land	560	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	685	85.62
Community Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	90	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	115	14.37
Total	650	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	800	100

Note- 1. 456 hectare soil work done in 2003-04 (ANR)

2. 150 hectare soil work done in 2003-04 (PD)

Physical and Financial Achievements

Tables 2.2 (A) to 2.2 (D) provide year wise details of the physical and financial achievements. During the year 2002-03 only advance work was planned over 650 hectares (ANR) and 150 hectares (PD). However, actual achievement was 194 hectares of ANR work only. This was barely one-fourth of the target. Consequently, even the achievement in financial terms was Rs.3.69 lakhs(around 15 per cent) as against the targeted amount of Rs.24.75 lakh. The balance work was taken up during 2003-04 under ANR (456 hectares) and under PD (150 hectares). The achievement in physical terms was 100 per cent in comparison to the target. Similarly even financial achievement was almost 100 per cent. In the remaining years only maintenance work was done. ANR work was undertaken mainly on forest land (86 per cent) and only 14 per cent on other land. Similarly around 83 per cent of the total work undertaken under PD was on forest land while the rest was on other land. The total expenditure on the ANR and PD upto 2005-06 has been Rs.51.01 lakhs. Its breakup under major heads of expenditure is as follows Rs.51.01 lakhs. Its breakup under major heads of expenditure in as follows :

- (i) ANR : Rs.42.81 lakhs
- (ii) PD : Rs.8.20 lakhs
- (iii) EPA : Rs.20.33 lakhs (Calculated with the help of table 2.7)
- (iv) Micro Planning/
Monitoring and
Evaluation : Rs.3.43 lakhs
- (v) Overhead : Rs.5.06 lakhs
- Total : Rs.79.83 lakhs

Thus upto 2005-06 around 94.66 per cent of the total budget allocated had been spent in Ghaziabad.

Table-2.2 (A)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2002-03)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Added Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	650	194	19.50	3.69
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
2	Pasture Development	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Work	150	-	5.25	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
3	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	-	0.07
4	EPA	-	-	-	-
5	Micro Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
6	Overheads	-	-	-	-

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

Table-2.2 (B)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2003-04)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Added Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	456	456	15.81	15.73
	b) Creation	150	150	3.75	3.73
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
2	Pasture Development	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	150	150	5.25	5.24
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
3	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	-	6.48
4	EPA	-	-	-	13.66
5	Micro Planning/Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	2.23
6	Overheads	-	-	-	4.30

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

Table-2.2 (C)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2004-05)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Added Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation	456	456	6.11	6.10
	c) Maintenance	150	150	3.75	3.73
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
2	Pasture Development	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	150	150	1.48	1.48
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
3	Soil & Moisture Conservation			-	6.67
4	EPA	-	-	-	1.20
5	Micro Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
6	Overheads	-	-	-	0.76

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

Table-2.2 (D)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2005-06)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Added Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	606	606	9.86	9.83
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
2	Pasture Development	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	150	150	1.48	1.48
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
3	Soil & Moisture Conservation			-	-
4	EPA	-	-	-	-
5	Micro Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
6	Overheads	-	-	-	-

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

Plantation Stock Raised on a Rangewise basis

The project proposal, which had been submitted by FDA Ghaziabad for work to be taken up under SGVSY, was undertaken in three forest ranges namely Modi Nagar, Hapur and Garh Mukteshwar. On the whole a total of 10 JFMCs were selected. Under the prescribed norms 200 plants have to be planted per hectare under ANR while under PD 400 have to be planted per hectare. In Ghaziabad a total of 183000 plants have been planted. Table 2.3 provides the details of plantation for different JFMCs on a range wise basis. The main species planted as Sheesham, Kanji, Babool, Jamun, Prosopis Juliflora, Arjun, Eucalyptus. The total area under coverage is 800 hectares.

Table-2.3
Plantation under FDA-JFMC Range wise

Sl No	Range Name	JFMC Name	Plantation Site Name	Area ha		No. of Plants
				Pasture Development	Added Natural Regeneration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Modi Nagar	Chudiyala	Forest Block	40	135	43000
		Talheta	Forest Block	10	50	11000
		Mohamadpur	Forest Block	05	85	19000
		Atrauli	Forest Block	05	25	7000
	Hapur	Rasoolpur	Madhya Ganga Nahar	10	50	14000
		Naraina	Madhya Ganga Nahar	10	50	14000
	Garh Mukteshwar	Adidpur Pariskdeun	Forest Block	-	40	8000
		Alamgenpur	Forest Block	50	60	32000
		Kalyanpur	Madhyaganga	05	90	19000
		Gadawali	Forest Block	15	65	16000
Total				150	650	183000

Source: D.F.O. Office, Ghaziabad

Sample of JFMCs

The Physical verification was done over an area of around 10% of the total area under plantation, moreover we were expected to cover 10% of the total JFMCs. In Ghaziabad plantation work was undertaken over 800 hectare and a total of 10 JFMCs were selected under the project on the whole. However, we have surveyed as many as 4 JFMCs namely Gadawali, Kalyanpur, Talheta and Chaudiyala. We shall deal with these JFMCs separately.

- (1) **Gadawali JFMC-** Gadawali has a total population of 1487 of which around 93% belong to OBC. It also has a very high cattle population (6500). It is located around 92 km from district headquarter and 12 kms from the range office. People are mainly engaged in agriculture. The total area selected under plantation was 80 hectare out of which the share

of ANR and PD was 65 and 15 hectare respectively. A total of 16000 plant species were planted and they included Prosopis Juliflora, Babool, Jamun and Kanji. The survival rate of plants was around 77 per cent. Average height of plants varied between 3 to 12 feet.

- (2) **Kalyanpur JFMCs-** From the point of view of population it has a total of population of 1800 of which almost 45% belongs to SC category. It has a low cattle population of 706 only. Even in this village agriculture was the main activity and wheat was the main crop cultivated. This JFMC is also very far from the district head quarter (95 kms) and roughly 8 kms from the Range Office. ANR and PD work was under taken over 90 and 5 hectare respectively. Total number of plants were 19000 and the plant species included Babool, Kanji, Prosopis Juliflora, Arjun and Sheesham. The plants in this area had a survival rate 80 per cent. Height of plants varied from 3 to 8.5 feet.
- (3) **Telhata JFMC-** Telhata is a large village with total population of around 6607 persons and has a total cattle population of 3260. It is relatively close to the district headquarter (52 km) as compared to Gadwali and Kalyanpur. However, it is 15 km away from the Range Office. People are mainly dependent of agriculture but some are also working in the field of the floriculture which is a very paying proposition particularly because of the proximity of the village to the national capital. A total area of 50 hectare has been covered under the FDA project of which ANR alone is under 45 hectare the rest is under PD. The main species planted are Prosopis Juliflora, Babool and Kanji. On the whole 11000 species were planted and the survival rate was 81 per cent. A very significant achievement of this JFMC has been that 7 hectare of land which had been encroached upon by local population have been reclaimed for forestation. The health of plants was highest in this area and ranged between 9 to 13 feet.
- (4) **Chudiyala JFMC-** Chudiyala village which is located around 45 kms from the district headquarter and 22 kms from the range office and has a total population of 5025. It has a total cattle population numbering 2666. The total project area was 58 hectare of which 45 is under ANR while the rest under PD. On the whole 11600 plants were planted under ANR and PD combined and plants have a survival rate of 78 per cent. The main plant species comprise of Eucalyptus, Babool, Sheesham and Kanji. The growth of plants varied from one specie to another ranging from around 4 feet to 9 feet.

In all the four JFMCs visited by us plantation work was undertaken during the year 2003.

For details please see table 2.4

Table-2.4

Inventory of sample JFMCs

Sl No.	Scheme	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No.of plants	Survival Rate (%)	Species	Plantation Year
1	ANR	Gadawali	65	13000	77	Prosopis, Babool, Jamun	2003
	PD	Gadawali	15	3000	77	Kanji, Jamun	2003
2	ANR	Kalyanpur	90	18000	80	Babool, Kanji, Juliflora	2003
	P.D.	Kalyanpur	05	1000	80	Arjun, Sheesham	2003
3	ANR	Talheta	45	9000	81	Prosopis, Juliflora	2003
	P.D.	Talheta	05	2000	81	Babool, Kanji	2003
4	ANR	Chudiyala	45	9000	78	Eucalyptus, Babool	2003
	P.D.	Chudiyala	13	2600	78	Sheesham, Kanji	2003
ANR			283	57600	79.9	-	-

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

Participatory Rural Appraisal and Micro planning

In all the 10 JFMCs which were selected under the FDA project Micro plans were formulated before the project was implemented. The Ranger and forester of the concerned range visited the JFMC area and held discussion with the people and Micro Plans were prepared using the PRA technique. The total expenditure involved in this process was Rs.3.4 lakh.

Entry Point Activities (EPA)

During the preparation of each Micro Plan officials of the forest department identified a few Entry Point Activities for each JFMC in consultation with the community. According by 10 Micro Plans were prepared in all.

It is generally found that despite the fact that participation of the local community is desirable it is difficult to achieve because people feel that being a programme of the government protection of forest is the sole responsibility of the government. Therefore, EPA assumes special significance for the people since it involves creation of assets for the community which the community itself will maintenance after they have been created. Some of the major activities conducted under EPA were:

- ❖ Constructions of Passenger Sheds
- ❖ Hand Pump
- ❖ Brick Soling of Village Road
- ❖ Construction of Passenger Sheds
- ❖ Construction of Toilet
- ❖ Construction of Funeral Shed

- ❖ Boundary wall of School/Punchayata Ghar/Barat Ghar
- ❖ Maintenance of Temple etc.

The complete list of assets created in each JFMC is provide in Table 2.5. As far as expenditure of EPA is concerned the total amount spent was 20.33 lakhs. Yearwise breakup of expenditure is indicated in Table 2.6

Table-2.5
Yearwise and village wise details of EPA-2003-2004

S. N.	Name of Village	Assets created under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. Lakh)	Peoples Contribution Towards expenditure
1.	Chudiyala	Passenger Shed Hand Pump Khadanja Maintenance of old huts Funeral shed Painting of Temple Construction of hut	2 2 1 1 1 1 1	1.01 .71 .012 .04 .54 .10 40	Partial Labour Contribution By Shramdaan
2.	Talheta	Manufacturing of Idol in temple Painting of Temple Funeral shed Hand Pump	2 5 1 1	.20 .07 .53 .17	Partial Labour Contribution By Shramdaan
3.	Mohammdpur Aamad Baghpat	Boundary of J.H.School Construction of Toilet Passenger Shed Labour hut	2 1 1 1	.67 .20 .51 .11	Partial Labour Contribution By Shramdaan
4.	Atarauli	Passenger Shed To complete of semi passenger shed	1 1	.15 .35	Partial Labour Contribution By Shramdaan
5.	Naraina	Funeral shed Maintenance of Temple Hand pump on Grari yard Taar fencing on Grari yard	1 1 1 1	.30 .47 .05 .17	Partial Labour Contribution By Shramdaan

Continued next page.....

S. N.	Name of Village	Assets created under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred	Peoples Contribution Towards expenditure
6.	Rasoolpur	Funeral Shed	1	.30	Labour Contribution By Shramdaan
		Passenger Shed	1	.47	Labour Contribution
		Hand Pump on Grari yard	1	.48	Labour Contribution
		Khadanja	1	.12	Labour Contribution
		Plaster of Temple Seated bench on Grari yard	1	.06	Labour Contribution
		Boundary and wall of school	4		
7.	Gadawali	Construction of Pulia Bus Stand	2	1.33	Villagers Contribution
8.	Kalyanpur	Construction of school gate			Partial villagers contribution of both side road to the Pulia.
		School Boundary and Temple Boundary	1	.47	
		Panchayat house with walls	1	.47	Partial villagers contribution in the boundary and to take raw materials
		Boundary of Barat Ghar	1	.15	
		Construction of school gate	1	.48	
9.	Aalamgeenpur		1	.55	Partial villager contribution to fill day in boundary
			1	1.23	
			1	.20	
10.	Aidalpur Prashadipur		1	.48	
				13.6	

Table-2.5
Work 2004-05, but done in 2005-06

S. N.	Name of Village	Assets created under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred	Peoples Contribution Towards expenditure
1.	Chudiyala	Construction of Namaj chabutra	1	.90	Partial village contribution
		Construction of funeral shed and painting of woody passenger shed			Partial village contribution
2.	Talheta	Funeral Shed	3	.56	
3.	Mohammdpur Aamad	Construction of Courtyard in temple	1	.50	Partial village contribution
4.	Atrauli	Construction of Kuttcha way in forest block	1	.75	Partial village contribution
5.	Abidpur Parshadipur	Pulia	1	.25	Partial village contribution
6.	Aalamgeenpur	Wall of Chamunda Temple	1	.33	
		Boundary of J.H.School	1	.92	Partial Villagers and Labour Contribution by the villagers
7.	Kalyanpur	Wall of Primary School	1	.79	
8.	Godawali	Boundary construction of Temple and floor	1	.67	
9.	Rasoolpur	Boundary construction of Temple and Floor	1	.50	
10.	Naraina	Construction of wall, main gate and boundary in the temple	3	.50	
				6.67	

Total expenditure incurred Rs.(lakh)

2003-04 = 13.66

2004-05 = 6.67

Total = 20.33

Table-2.6
Expenditure on EPA WORK

Sl.No.	Year of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)
1	2002-03	Nil
2	2003-04	13.66
3	2004-05	6.67
4	2005-06	Nil
5	2006-07	Nil

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

Joint Forest Management

Since work under the SGVSY Scheme was undertaken in 10 villages formal Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMCs) were formulated in each villager. The total membership in terms of population was 44052. Each JFMC has an executive committees comprising of at least 9 persons. General Body elects the president. The position of president is usually held by any influential person such as Village Pradhan. The forester is its member secretary. The executive must have at least two females and one person belonging to the SC category. If we look at the Social Composition of the beneficiaries it is found that around one third belong to the OBC Category while almost 30% are people from SC families. Details are provided in Table 2.7

Table2.7

Social Composition of Beneficiaries

Category	Number	%
Scheduled Caste	13058	29.64
OBC	14923	33.88
Others	16071	36.48
Total	44052	100.00

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

Meeting of JFMCs & FDAs

The details regarding meetings of both General Body as well as Executive Body of the different JFMCs and the FDA are being provided Table 2.8

Table-2.8

Number of GBMs and EBMHeld

EBMs & GBMs Held	JFMC Meetings	FDA Meetings
Number of General Body meeting held	03	03
Number of Executive Body meeting held	36	03

Micro Planning- Micro Plans were prepared for all the ten villages before implementation of the scheme.

Registers & Records Maintained

- (a) JFMCs- General Cash Book, Bank A/C and Pass Book, Register indicating meeting held.
- (b) FDA- Micro Plans of all village, JFMC file cheque and meeting Register timely maintained.

Capacity Building Programmes-

The FDA conducted one training programme for its staff to discuss the plantation approach to be adopted and regarding the finer points involved in conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal Programmes. Likewise two training programmes were conducted for community to

provide them some technical know how regarding forests and for creating general awareness among them. Details are provided in Table 2.9

Table-2.9
Capacity Building Programmes

Training Programmes conducted	Number Trained	No. and Topics Covered
Staff		Plantation
Number trained	24	Approach PRA, RRA
Community	-	(i).Technical (Know, how of forest)
Number trained	858	(ii) General Awareness

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

Monitoring & Evaluation

To ensure success of any Programme Monitoring and Evaluation assumes special significance. The details of inspection conducted by forest officials in indicated below:

Chief Conservator of forests	-	Nil
Conservator of forests	-	2
DFO	-	10

Whether any other independent agency was involved in the monitoring process

In the case of Ghaziabad no such monitoring was conducted by any outside agency.

Expenditure incurred on training activities

A total expenditure of Rs.9.29 lakhs was spent on extension / awareness / JFM / Training in Ghaziabad.

CHAPTER III

FDA MECHANISM

In this chapter we will discuss about the composition of general and executive body of the FDA and its strengths and weakness.

(1) Constitution of the FDA

The FDA Ghaziabad was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 on 13-11-2000 at the district headquarter of Ghaziabad. Registration was done after completing all the guidelines laid down by NAEB, New Delhi. Even the General and Executive bodies were duly constituted keeping in mind proper rules and regulations. A copy of the Registration is attached (See Annexure 1)

(2) Strengths and Weakness of the FDA

Strengths

- ❖ People have become aware about the significance of forests. This was evident from the fact that co-operation was received from people for reclaiming 7 hectare of forest land which had been encroached upon.
- ❖ The people's participation has also resulted in successful plantation of different species suited to the area.
- ❖ The EPA activities have resulted in making people receptive to the different government schemes.
- ❖ There has been an increase in the forest cover.
- ❖ The community has benefited from the forest by way of access to grass and fuel wood etc.

Weakness

- ❖ The wage rates prescribed under FDA at Rs.58/- per day person are much below the ongoing wage rate of approximately Rs.80 to 100 per day. Consequently it is difficult to get labourers at the government rate.
- ❖ Because there is no provision of keeping a full time cattle guard in FDA activities it become extremely difficult to protect forest plantation from the animals and village people.
- ❖ The approved rated under FDA programme much below those approved for similar work undertaken in social forestry programme.

- (3) **Comment on whether the project implementing VFCs / EDCs are also being benefited through any other forestry / community development project from state / central government.**

The social forestry programme were launched previously and people were benefited from this programme.

- (4) **Provide the brief outline of FDA Bank Account, its mode of operation, auditing status supported with progress of work an envisaged in the guidelines. Comment on the flow of funds of JFMC. Disbursement of funds by JFMC, for work executed. If delayed: reasons there of?**

The Bank Account of FDA was with Punjab National Bank, Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad. The bank account number is 4078000100106519. The audit reports of 3 years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 were submitted to the office of the chief conservator and from there they have been sent to the concerned state and central government offices.

CHAPTER IV

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the analysis and findings of the evaluation study especially in qualitative terms. It includes assessment of plantation, survival rate, increase and availability of fuel wood, fodder etc, people's participation, protection and maintenance of assets created, maintenance of records, benefits accrued to the community etc.

(I) Assessment of Plantation

(i) **Brief comment on the suitability of area selected for project implementation.**

The plantation work was carried out under ANR and Pasture Development. Forest area of Modinagar which is usar in nature was taken up under ANR. Khaddar forest area of Garhmukteshwar region along with canal area plantation work was selected for PD. The area selected in the project was 650 hectare in ANR and 150 hectare of Pasture Development. The area selected for plantation purpose in the project was suitable.

(ii) **Assessment of work as seen in the field including quality of work and survival rate of plant species.**

We have surveyed four JFMCs i.e. Gadawali, Kalyanpur, Talheta and Chudiyala from Modi Nagar and Garh Muketshwar forest range. The total area covered under the four selected JFMC, was 283 hectare and 57600 plants of different species were planted. These species were Prosopis Juliflora, Jamun, Babool, Sheesham, Arjun, Kanji etc. Among four JFMCs the survival rate differed from one area to another. The work was done in ANR and Pasture Development. Thus highest survival rate of plants was 81 per cent in Telhata JFMC and lowest was in Gadawali (77%). The overall survival rate of four selected JFMCs was calculated at 79 per cent. The average height of the plants varied from 3 to 13 feet. The health of the plants was very good in Telhata and Kalyanpur. Even in other two JFMCs it was satisfactory. The plantation year was 2003 in all locations. (See Table 2.4 in Chapter-II)

(iii) **Technology used in the project**

To improve the forest area and for strengthening the forest cover ANR and PD activities were undertaken. The former was done over an area of 650 hectares while under the latter 150 hectares were covered. The aim is to provide benefits to the local community as well. Manual labour was used in the project in all plantation activities.

(iv) Increase in availability of biomass

Due to the plantation work in the area of ANR and Pasture Development green cover has increased somewhat. However, the main results will be visible only after a few years. People of the village are obtaining fuel wood and fodder from the forest area.

(v) Improvement in the quality of life

A period of 2-3 years is hardly sufficient to make any serious dent in the quality of life of the people. Accordingly not much improvement was visible in the life styles of the community. However, the various activities undertaken generated 82,064 man days of employment in the project area. Details regarding employment generation are being provided in Table 4.1

Table-4.1
Man Days Generated in the Project

Year	Man days generated
2002-03	3763
2003-04	61317
2004-05	16984
2005-06	Nil
Total	82064

Source: D.F.O. Office Ghaziabad

(vi) People's Participation

- (i) Whether the choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local people. Also comment briefly whether these are in consonance with the local needs.**

Proper soil testing was conducted and the moisture and climatic conditions were also taken into account while deciding the species to be planted under ANR and PD. Even the opinion of the people was sought in this connection. In the case of our JFMCs the main species planted were Prosopis Juliflora, Babool, Sheesham, Arjun, Kanji and Jamun etc.

- (ii) Briefly comment on the suitability of species taken up for NTFP and medicinal plants from economic point of view.**

In Ghaziabad no medicinal plants were planted because the soil quality was not suited to them. The other species grown in the area are useful as fuel, fodder and timber therefore the local people will be able to obtain benefit of their plantation.

- (iii) Whether the project has created awareness among the local population about the responsibilities they are expected to discharge and the benefits that are likely to accrue from the project.**

The project has been fairly successful in creating awareness among the people. This can be evidenced from the fact that in particular JFMCs falling under Modinagar forest range. The JFMC with people's co-operation were successful in taking back 7 hectare of area for forest

plantation which had been illegally been encroached by local residents. The benefit which people are going to derive from the project are increased availability of fuel wood, fodder and grass from the forest area. Moreover even the assets created under EPA will be useful for them.

(iv) Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the public?

The work of motivating local people was done by organizing village level meeting and conducting awareness campaign. A 3 day workshop was designed for this purpose.

(v) Whether the means of communication adopted have been successful and have there been favorable responses?

The means of communication have resulted in achieving the desired results.

(vi) Whether the village community has been involved in:

(a) Project Planning Yes

(b) Project implementation Yes

(c) Usufruct sharing mechanism No

(d) Are the people aware of the G.O. issued (if any) with regard to JFM/usufruct sharing mechanisms?

No

(e) Has any formal arrangement been evolved for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activities?

No

(f) Evaluation and comments on the effectiveness of the mechanism involved and equitableness of the same.

N.A.

(g) What role has been played by the local community/committee in arriving at the mechanism?

No role

(vi) Maintenance of Records

(a) Whether record of nurseries indicating the number and spices of seedling raised has been maintained?

Yes, the records were maintained regarding number of plants, name of spices etc.

(b) Whether these are adequate and posted time to time. If not the reasons for not posting of these records and effect of unposted records on the implementation of project.

Yes

- (c) Whether plantation journals have been maintained and posted up to date. Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been posted on the register.

Yes

- (d) Whether inspecting officials of the implementing department like DFO, CF or CCF have recorded their observation / comments, if any

Yes, whenever DFO visited the range office he recorded his observation.

- (e) Whether record / register of JFMCs General Body and Executive Body meetings maintained?

Yes

(VII) Asset creation, maintenance and project benefits?

Assets were created under the FDA project in the district both by way of plantation and through Entry Point Activity. Maintenance of plantation is not easy because plants have to be protected from animals till at least the point that they take firm roots and attain a minimum growth. The task becomes even more difficult because under FDA as there is no provision for keeping a cattle guard. However, the assets created under EPA are handed over to the community after creation and they are expected to look after its maintenance. This was found satisfactory during our physical verification. Table 4.2 provides details of the work done by our selected JFMC's and our grading related to its maintenance. The main activities undertaken were construction of boundary wall of schools, prayer shed, culvert, passenger shed, temple shed, bus stand, brick soling of road and installation of hand pump etc.

Table 4.2
Work done by JFMC

Name of Activities	Name of JFMCs								No/Measurement			
	1		2		3		4		1	2	3	4
	Chudiyala		Talheta		Kalyanpur		Gadawali					
1. Boundary of School	-	-	-	-	V	B ⁺	V	A	-	-	52 (M)	32 (M) , 62 (M)
2. Wall of School	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	B ⁺	-	-	04 (M)	75 (M), 41 (M)
3. Prayer shed (Muslim)	V	B ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (No)	-	-	-
4. Construction of Pulia	-	-	-	-	V	B ⁺	-	-	-	-	01 (No)	-
5. Passenger Shed	V	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (No)	-	-	-
6. Hand Pump	V	B	V	B	-	-	-	-	08 (No)	02 (No)	-	-
7. Temple Shed (Upper)	-	-	V	B ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	02 (No)	-	-
8. School gate (Iron)	-	-	-	-	V	A	-	-	-	-	01 (No.)	-
9. Small Bus Stand	-	-	-	-	V	B	-	-	-	-	01 (No.)	-
10. Painting of Temple	V	B ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 (M.)	-	-	-
11. Khadanja	V	B ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 (M.)	-	-	-
12. Funeral Shed	V	A	V	B ⁺	-	-	-	-	02 (No.)	02 (No.)	-	-

Note: Grading No- A = 10-9

B⁺ = 8-6

B = 5-3

C = 2-1

Project Reporting Activities

- (a) **What returns (reports) has been submitted by the implementing agency to state/ central govt. Whether these reports were sent regularly on due date. If not, the reasons therefore.**

The audited statement of the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 were submitted to the conservator forest office and they were subsequently sent to offices of the state / central government.

- (b) **Whether any state level agency has monitored project activities. If so the outcome of such monitoring / evaluations and comments.**

The DFO office informed that no state level agency has conducted any monitoring work.

- (c) **If no agency evaluated project activities, reasons therefore.**

N.A.

CHAPTER V

PROJECT CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

It is quite natural that when a programme is being chalked out care is taken to ensure that its implantation would be smoothly achieved. However, despite all the care a few difficulties do arise during the course of its implementation and have to be countered. The FDA scheme was no exception and had its share of problems. Some are being outlined below.

(a) Constraints / Limitations faced by project authorities

- Fixation of wages at Rs.58 per day was low because the ongoing wage rate in the area is much higher. As a result getting labourers to do various types of work was difficult.
- When plantation work has just been carried out the plants need care and protection from wild animals, animals of the local population etc. In the absence of a provision for a full time cattle guard, this aspect was rather difficult to manage.

(b) Whether flow of funds was smooth and without delays.

There were some problems of funds in Ghaziabad.

(c) If flow was not smooth, where did the delay arise?

Delays are caused since the procedure followed in release of funds is time consuming.

(d) Whether the project authorities made adequate efforts for timely release of funds.

The DFO has kept in regular touch with the higher officials at every level to sort out this problem.